rob and those who are robbed. He asked the ness a great many questions about the practice of the police in relation to stolen goods found in pawn shops. The direction of the exmination pointed to an effort on the part of Mr. troff to show that the police, or at least the Headquarters detectives, protect the interests of the pawnbrokers at the expense of the rightful owners of stolen property which has been paymed by thieves. The witness first admitted that it was not an uncommon thing for owners of stolen property to pay to redeem their property from the hands of pawnbrokers. Then he admitted that such was frequently the case, and next that I was the ordinary process by which stelen property was recovered by owners, and then Mr. tenff asked:

Q. Is it not a fact that owners have invariably pay to recover stolen property from pawn-

brokers? A.—No.

Q. Well, is those the invariable rule where you are the officer in a case? A.—No.

Q. Isn't its fact that the Heatquarters detectives have an understanding with pawnbrokers that the owners of stoles property will be made to out for their property found in possession of the jawnbrokers? A.—No; it is not the invariable rule.

invariable rule.
The whole committee took a hand at this point and harried the witness to their hearts' content in an effect to learn whether there was an understanding between the detectives and the payabrohers.

FOR TO RECOVER STOLEN GOODS.

The witness said that complainants whose property had been discovered in pawn sloops were anformed by the detectives that they could recover their property by a suit in reslecting this information complainants usually agreed to pay the pawnbrokes all advances, and they also paid Sergeant Bird for sending out postal cares to pawnbrokes describing the property lost on which cards was printed the line. "Owners will pay all advances."

Mr. Goff listened with a phased radie as four or five of the hawyers on the committee worried the witness together, and broke in with. "So it is the system of the Police frequence to make owners pay for property stolen from them and pawned? In other words, the police motert the interests of the pawnbroker rather chain the interests of the pawnbroker rather chain the interests of a robbed citize.

Theo having got his own testimony in on the record, Mr. conf. everted to the question of the witness's watches.

witness's watches.
Q. Did you use to have another watch, Sergent? A. shad.
Q. Where is it now? A. I pawned it in
Sterns, in Thirty-first street.
DENIES THAT M'NALLY HAVE HIM A WATCH.

Q.—Come, Serreant, what did you do with it?
A.—He gave me none.
Q.—When pawned you the watch you had before the?
A.—Kight or nine months ago.
Q.—Whe did you pawn it? A.—I was hard up.
Q.—What's your salary?
A.—My salary is
\$2,000 a year.
Q.—What is your wife's name?
A.—Hose.
Q.—Hose Hanley, eh? Then your real estate is in the name of Rese Hanley?
A.—I have no real estate.

l estate.

What, you on the Headquarters staff ten
rs and own no real estate? A.—I own none.

Know you McNally well? A.—No better
n any other thief. Q.—Did you ever arrest him? A.—Yes, on

Q.—Did you ever arrest him? A.—Yes, on Dec. 2, 1387.
Q.—Was he convicted? A.—No, his case went no further than the police court.
Q.—On whose complaint was he arrested?
A.—Byrnes was then chief detective, and he gave out orders that all men suspected of dealing in green goods should be brought in.
At this point Mr. Goff made another of the sudden switches which were characteristic of his examination of this witness. BERGHANT HANLEY'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SERGRANT HANLEY'S HOUSERFOLD FURNITURE.

Q.—By the way, Sergeant, you have no objection to our sending a man to your apartments to look through them? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Those banquet lamps are there? A.—Yes.
Q.—Oh, by the way, Sergeant, where got you those lamps? A.—My wife bought them, I don't know when nor where, I give her money and she does as she likes with it.
Q.—Yes, I see, those lamps are the kind that have petticoats on them? A.—Yes.
Q.—Would you mind letting us have the lamp here, the one with the yellow petticoat? We just want, sergeant, a little exhibition of artistic decoration to cheer up the investigation. A.—If my wife lets anything out of the apartments I have no objection.

Q.—Well, we'll have to overcome her objection, if she has any. A.—I am making no objection.

Q.—Do you remember the night you went to

(Q.—Do you remember the night you went to rish Jim McNally in his room? A.—Yes.
"What, he a thief and you call on him sowitness said that McNally was not a thief

The witness said that McNally was not a thier at that time to the knowledge of the witness. Hanley had not gone to call on him socially, but to get any information about violations of the law McNally might give him. When he called there were two ward men in the room, who left immediately, but the next day they arrested McNally for opium smoking.

Q.—What violation of the law did you expect to learn of from him? A.—Any he might give me.

me.

Q.—Was he a stool pigeon? A.—No.
Q.—Did you ever get such information from other thieves? A.—I decline to answer.
Q.—Why? A.—Because it would show the sources of our information and deter others we depend on from giving us such information.
Q. (Bitteriy)—Then your boasted detective genius and skill is nothing but a dependence on information you get from thieves? A.—Yes, sir.

LEXON CALLS IT BLACKMAIL. LEXOW CALLS IT BLACKMAIL.

information you get from thieves? A.—Ves, sir.

LEXOW CALLS IT BLACKMAIL.

Chairman Lexow—Don't pawnbrokers violate the law every day by receiving stolen goods?

A.—Not if they know them to be such, I think.

Q.—Does the Police Department exercise its influence to compet pawnbrokers to give up stolen property? A.—No.

Q.—Does the department aid the pawnbrokers to olackmail people who have been robbed? A.—It is no bluekmail for a pawnbroker to get back the money he has advanced.

"But he is permitted to charge 30 per cent, a year interest to cover just such risks."

Senator O'Connor then questioned the witness, and wrough himself into quite a fever in trying to make the witness understand that it was had for the police to protect the interests of the pawnbrokers instead of the robbed citizen. The Senator cited the postal cards which informed the pawnbrokers that the person who had been robbed of the articles sought would pay all advances as a specimen of the help the Police Department gave the pawnbrokers. It was evident that the witness was quite honest in his belief that there was nothing worthy of condemnation in the aid given by the Police Department to the pawnbrokers in this class of business. The witness admitted to Mr. Goff that he had heard Judges of the feneral See lons say on the bench that it is the right of an owner to take his stolen property from a pawnbroker. Then Mr. Goff said: "Yet you, instead of aiding the owner in a right which you have heard a Judge declare, aid the pawnbroker. Is not that blackmai?"

"Why, no, sir," said Hanley in surprise.

Q.—Well, what is it? A.—It is the owner's equitor of the try of the try of the report of the try of the try of the pawnbroker. It is not a fact the replevin.

Q. Well, what is it? A.—It is the owner's equitor to get laif of the money convention of the try of the try of the pawnbroker.

in replevin.

Q. (Mr. Goff loat his temper)—Is it not a fact that you get half of the mency complainants are induced to pay to pawnbrokers to recover their scales properly? A.—No, str.

Q.—Is it not notorious that the police divide with the pawnbrokers in such payments? A.—No, str. with the pawnbrokers in sach and you will No. sir.
No. sir.
Q.—I knew you would answer no. and you will answer no to the next question, won't you? A.—I don't know.

WOULD NOT REFUSE COMPENSATION.

WOULD NOT REFUSE COMPENSATION.

Q.-Well, did you ever receive anything in stell cases? A.-I may have received small

compensations.
Q.-From whom? A.-Weil, I'd rather receive from the complainant than from the pawn-

ceive from the complainant than from the pawn-braker.

This reply of the witness caused a sensation and a confused basel of questions from the com-mitteemen during which the witness was heard to correct himself and deny that he had ever re-ceived anything from a pawtheoker.

In answer to a question by Chairman Lexow the witness said that he had received small amounts from owners of property he had recov-ered. The largest amount he said he received from the late Charles Thomas of the theatrical firm of Hoyt & Thomas. That was \$17. The amounts ranged from that down to \$1, but more often, he said, he received nothing.

MANAGER THOMAS'S PRESENT TO HANLEY.

MANAGER THOMAS'S PRESENT TO HANLEY. MANAGER THOMAS'S PRESENT TO HANLEY.

In the Thomas case Hanley had found stolen property in pawishops and captured the thief, who pleaded guity and was sentenced. Then Thomas gave to the witness a check to pay the pawnbrokers, and the check exceeded that amount by \$17, which the witness was told to take for himself. Mr. Goff roared at the witness then "Yet after that thief was convicted you accepted a check from the owner of the property to pay the pawnbrokers who had received it from the thief?

"Mr. Thomas suggested it."

Q.—What was the \$17 for ? A.—For expenses incurred.

Q.-What expenses? A.-Car fare and run-

Q.—What expenses? A.—Car fare and running after the thief.
Q.—But the Police Department pays your necessary expenses? A.—Tes.
Q.—How much were your expenses in that case? A.—Four or five dollars.
Q.—Dol you put in a bill to the department for that? A.—No.
Q.—Do you not know that it is a crime under the Pensal Code for a police officer to accept a gratuity for the performance of his stury? A.—I did not accept it for my duty. I suppose he felt like giving me a present.
Q.—Are you aware that your acceptance of it was a crime? A.—No. sir.
Q.—You are a \$2,000 officer and don't know that? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Where is McNally now? A.—I hear he is to Newark.

Newark.
Q. When did you meet him last? A. A year Q.—Have you not met him since George Appo testified before this committee? A.—No, sir. Q.—is that as true as that you did not get a watch from him? A.—Yes, sir.

HEVER TOOK MONEY FROM M'SALLY.

How much money did you receive from fally? A. Newers cett.

Ware you not the Central Office repre-

sentative in its business with McNally? A.-No. air.

Q. Did you ever arrest him again after the one time you have mentioned? A. No. sir.

Q. Did Byrnes ever make another general order to bring in all green goods men. A. Yes,

order to bring in an green with a series of the series of "Bid you ever arrest Blodgett, a green goods man?"
The witness regarded the lawyer a little unesally. His innessiness grow as Mr. Goff continued to base questions upon a memorandum, as "ing the witness concerning his knowledge of Al Horn, Rig Walter, Serbiner, and other green gasto men. The witness denied that he knew three men to be crooks and insally Mr. Goff asked in his most sarcastle tone: "Did any one ever pick you up for a guy?"

"No." replied the witness.
Q. You have been on the force ten years, and, although you knew none of these men, you at least escaped being taken for a guy? A.—Yen,

"Well, we will excuse you for the present, but please do not leave the court room."

The detective Sergeant, morphing his face vigorously, took a seat back of Dr. Parkhurst, and it happened that it was the Doctor who passed back the gold watch to the detective.

J. W. Garfield, maining clerk for Jeweller Kirkpatrick was then called, but he did not have with him certain books Mr. Goff wanted to examine, so he was excused and told to bring the books after recess. Mr. doff then sat down



ORNES THAT M'NALLY HAVE HIM A WATCH.

Q.—Where is the watch Jimmy McNally gave fou? A.—He gave me none.
Q.—What, not on New Year's eve? A.—He gave me none.
Q.—Come, Sergeant, what did you do with it?
A.—He gave me none.
Q.—When pawned you the watch you had before this? A.—Eight or nine months ago.
Q.—Why did you pawn it? A.—I was hard up.
Q.—Why did you pawn it? A.—I was hard up.
Q.—Why did you pawn it? A.—I was hard up.

MRS. HANLEY AND THE LAMP IN COURT. Miss, Hanley and the Lamp In Court.
When the committee reassembled after recess Mr. Goff's table was decorated with a bigpink porcelain vasc-shaped lame, topped and
losed in brass. Over the lamp was buff sikshade, covered with cheap lace. It was such a
decorative illuminator as brightens about aine
out of every ten modest flats from Fourteenth
street to High Bridge. Mr. Goff's agents regarded it with much awe. To explain about the
lump Mr. Goff called Mrs. Hanley, wife of the
stellship dressed in a light blue-striped summer silk suit, and had an amount of self-posses-

detective. She is a plump anount blonde, stylishly dressed in a light blue-striped summer slik suit, and had an amount of self-possession which would do to fit out forty ordinary witnesses. When she had been sworn Mr. Golf lumpet this question at her;

Q.—Madam, you shoke to your husband since you came to court? A.—Yes.

Q.—What passed between you? A.—He kissed me and told me to keep up my courage.

Mr. Golf regarded her thoughtfully for a moment and then plunged into the mystery of the lamp.

Q.—When did you get that lamp? A.—A year ago last Christmas.

Q.—What did you pay for it? A.—I do not remember.

Hy a process of exclusion Mr. Golf confined her to the amounts between \$10 and \$15. The lower amount would have been a reasonable prize for the lamp, Mr. Golf, stightly distressed, dismissed the witness, but recalled her upon second thought to worry her as to her knowledge of her husband's watches. She only knew that he had a cheap gold watch before he bought the one in evidence, but did not know what he had done with it or where he had got it. Then she was dismissed stern and eparted.

PAWNEROKER STERN AND MR. GOFF EXCHANGE

PAWNBROKER STERN AND MR. GOFF EXCHANGE COMPLINENTS. COMPLIMENTS.

Next Hyman Stern, a pawnbroker of 56 West Thirty-lifth street, was sworn. He said that Detective Hanley had pawned a gold watch with him on Oct. 25, 1893, for \$50. He produced the watch.

Mr. Lexow examined it as if he thought by looking at it hard enough he might induce it to yield up the innermost secrets of the Central Office. Then he asked the witness. "What is the value of this watch?"

The witness regarded the timepiece in a very different manner and said in a practical tone: "Well, under the hammer, \$75. In a retail store, \$150."

Senator Uncle Bradley (solemnly)—Upon what

store. \$150."
Senator Uncle Bradley (solemnly)—Upon what do you have that price?
The Witness (slowly)—Upon my judgment.
Mr. tioff—You loaned \$60 on a \$75 watch? Is it your custom to do so? A.—Yes.
Q.—Yet you have remained in business and made money? A.—Yes.
Mr. Goff (bowing)—You are an extraordinary payabroler. pawnbroker.
The Witness-Thank you, you are an extra-ordinary lawyer.
Mr. Goff-Thank you, sir, you are dismissed.
The witness arose and bowed, and Mr. Goff re-mained standing with bowed head until the pawnbroker passed out of the outer door.

UNTOLD TALE OF A JEWELLER'S CLERK. Then the jeweller's clerk, Garfield, was re-called, and he took a big armful of books to the witness stand with him.

The witness and Mr. Goff and Mr. Moss and Uncle Bradley and Chairman Lexow bent over the books and fussed over the pages. First they talked in audible tones, then they talked in whis-



MRS. HANLEY. pers, and finally they merely gasped at one another. But nothing came of it except perspiration, and finally the clerk was excused for the second time, and no one knows yet but Mr. Goff what it was all about.

A GREEN GOODS MAN TESTIFIES. A GREEN GOODS MAN TESTIFIES.

Then a very different class of witness was called. This was a very thin man, with an extremely thin face, and a thin black moustache. He wore a coat and transers of violent plaid, a shirt that was pinker than young Mr. Jerome's neck where it had been burned by the sun on the beach at Marhielicad, a white collar, and a blue tie. He gave his name as Alonzo Sioane and his occupation as a bookmaker's assistant, but admitted after some sparring that he had been engaged formerly in the green goods business.

usiness.
Q.—Were you ever engaged by McNally? A.
Q.—In what capacity? A.—As steerer and as

Q.—In what capacity? A.—As steerer and as writer.
Q.—What did you pay for police protection? A.—Sothing.
Q.—What was withheld from your share for pertection? A.—Not a dollar.
Q.—What is the writer's share? A.—Fifty per cent, and he pays the steerer and the three men at the turning joint.
Q.—Who got the other fifty per cent.? A.—The backer, McNally.
This witness was not disposed to give information, and it took Mr. Goff a long time to learn that the writers when he was a writer had his workshop" on West Fifty-ninth street. That, he said, was in taget killilea's precinct.
Q.—Were you ever arrested there? A.—No, I got away before the arrests.
Q.—Who tipped you off? A.—No one.
Q.—Who tipped you off? A.—No one.
Q.—Oh, yes. A.—Oh, no, I saw the officer pisnning the arrest and left.
Q.—Was the officer in uniform? A.—No.
Q.—And how did you know he was an officer? The witness explained that in his peculiar business those engaged in it made it a point to acquaint one another with all the members of the uninformed staff.

THE WITNESS'S LETTER TO M'NALLY.

Mr. Goff next showed him a letter addressed to "Jim." which the witcose recognized as one he had written to McNally. This letter marked the first official appearance of a pile of correspondence a foot thick, once beforging to McNally, and said to contain many letters which would furnish a number of surprises more or less delightful to various persons.

Mr. Goff read the letter and asked for explanations as he did so. It was in answer to one from McNally which had been handed to the witness by George Apoc. When this part of the letter was read, the little half-Chinese Appo.

who sat at Dr. Parkhurst's etbow, crackled his face into one of his satanic grins, which would have monatrously shocked the good Doctor if he had happened to look around at that moment. The letter spoke of books and machines which the writer had left in Hridgeopet. Those, the writer explained, were letter-manifolding machines and city directories. The letter, continuing, said: "I got twenty-three answers in Jermey City and gave them to Hess."

Mr. toff—Explain that A.—That was Sig Hess, another writer.

The letter spoke of the writer having been robbed by McNaily's man.

Q.—How is that? A.—His man held out answers on me.

swers on me.

These answers, it was made to appear, possessed a recognized commercial value in the green goods business. In his letter the writer acknowledged a debt of several hundred dollars, but reminded McNally that the answers could be considered as an offset to a part of the debt.

SPENT A YEAR AT SNAKE HILL.

SPENT A YEAR AT SNAKE HILL.

Q.—You were a guest at Snake Hill penitentiary? A. Yes, a year.

Q.—Then the green gors! business is not as smooth in Jersey as in New York? A.—No.

Chairman Lexow took the witness and tried with patient industry to induce him to say that Jostice Diver's place in Park row was a recognized green goods men's resort. But the witness would not admit it. He said that he knew no policeman, and thought no policeman knew him. Senator Bradley—You should belong to some religious order.

policeman, and thought he policeman are values. Senator Bradley - You should belong to some religious order.

Chairman Lexow made one more trial. He asked the witness in a tone which plainly showed his expectation of receiving "No" for an answer: But you could not work the game anywhere eise as easily as you did in New York?"

"Oh, yes, "answered the witness lightly, "I worked the game in Chicago and Philadelphia."

The intermittent witness. Garfield, was again recalled. One of Mr. ton's assistants had discovered an earry in a cash book which showed that on Jan. 11, 1892, Inspector Williams had paid the jewellers firm \$195. This did not seem to prove anything more than that Inspector Williams paid his bill, and once more this witness departed in laystery.

ANOTHER GREEN GOODS WITNESS.

Then young William Applegate was called.

ANOTHER GREEN GOODS WITNESS.

Then young William Applegate was called. He is the person, undoubtedly, who supplied Mr. Goff with McNally's correspondence and other papers and property, he is a rather well-built, smooth-faced young man, 22 years old, has very dark red hadr and good features, and if it were not for a bad complexion would be almost a handsome youngster. Mr. Goff's first ouestion was:

if it were not for a bad complexion would be almost a handsome youngster. Mr. Goff's first question was:

"You are the brother of Lu Applegate, who is now in Paris with Jim M Nally, king of the green goods men?"

"I am," said the witness.

The witness said that he was born in this city, went to the public schools and served on the schoolship M. Mary's. Then he worked for six months in a real catate office, and after that got a place on one of the Ward inte steamers.

"What next? asked Mr. Goff." I decline to answer," promptly replied Applecate. But after the usual process of conxing and threatening and assurances of protection, the witness answerd that when he was 19 years old he went into the green goods business. He used to drink at that time, he said, in Hawkine's saloon in 110th street. There he renewed a school-boy acquaintance with Walter McNally, and through him met the green goods king, Waiter's brother, Jim. He was at first engaged as a circular folder by a writer named Harry Russell, who was in business with McNally in a "workshop" on the corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets.

streets.

Their printing was done, he said, by Eugene Marvin and J. M. Reinschreiber. Mr. Goff pulled a memorandum from the pile, and with it



EXAMINING THE JEWELLER'S BOOKS,

examining the Jeweller's Books.

one of the latter printer's bills. This was read
and showed the amazing amount of printing
which the green goods men scatter over the
country. The bill was for a total of \$1.885, and
showed that one day's order by McNally was for
200,000 sets. A set, the witness explained, was
the circular and the bogus newspaper clipping.
There were also 200,000 slips which were called "names," upon which the victims were requested to write their clipher name and address.
The witness was asked to step aside, and J. M.
Reinschreiber was called to the stand.

PRINTED M'NALLY'S CIRCULARS.

PRINTED M'NALLY'S CIRCULARS.

He proved to be a surprised looking young Hebrew, whose neck was enveloped in a deep ruffle of silk handkerchief used to dam the flow of perspiration from his face. He said that he was a printer and housefurnisher at 350 Canal street. He assured Mr. Goff that he would not print anything immoral or dishonest. He denied positively and repeatedly that he knew Jim McNaily or any McNaily, or had ever printed anything for any MeNaily, or had ever printed anything for any MeNaily.

Mr. Goff smiled rather wickedly, and dived into that dreadful package of papers again. He brought forth a letter from the witness to Jim McNaily dunning him for a payment of his bill, and referring to former interviews on the subject. He brought out of the pile a memorandum signed with initials, which the witness admitted were his. Then Mr. Goff removed his hand from a part of the memorandum he had covered and showed the witness that the memorandum was an acknowledgment of a payment of 50 percent, of a bill by Jim McNaily, Its date was Dec. 1, 1863. Mr. Goff produced from his package some samples of green gools circulars which Dec. 1, 1893. Mr. Goff produced from his pa age some samples of green goods circulars which the witness had printed.

REINSCHREIBER TRIES TO EXPLAIN. The witness fell back in his chair and mopped his forchead. He tried to make an explanation. He said that he had met a man named Morris, who afterward proved to be Walter McNally, that he had taken the order to print the green goods circulars, not knowing their character, for he was a very ignorant man. It hardly seemed worth while for Mr. Goff to confuse him further, but he did so. He asked:

"How, if you did not know that your customer was named McNally, did you happen to write him a dunning letter correctly addressed, using his proper name?" HIS PERJUNY TO BE REFERRED TO THE GRAND

The witness made no reply, and there was a little consultation among the committeemen. Then the Chairman said: Then the Chairman said:
"It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that the perjury of this witness should be brought at once to the attention of the Grend Jury. The committee will protect its witnesses, but only so far as they tell the truth. In a case of flagrant perjury the committee must protect

but only so far as they tell the truth. In a case of flagrant perjury the committee must protect itself and the public. The tirand Jury must be informed of this. The unhappy printer slunk away, and Applegate was recalled. He said that McNally had eight writers whom he assessed \$50 a month for police protection. Those assessments were paid to the Captains in whose precincts the writers worked. McNally paid for the general protection.

APPLEGATE ACCUSES POLICE CAPTAIN MEAKIN. "Tell us about your removal from the Mul-berry street precinct up into Harlem."

"Jim came one day and told us to pack up. Capt. Meakim, he said, had been transferred from Mulberry street to Harlem, and he Mc-Nally, would have to go where the Captain was right."

The witness told of the movement of the green goods outfit, McNally going with the bank roll in a carriage, the operators going up on a



shoane, formered a dreen goods man, train, and the witness taking the books and green goods on an express wagon. According to Applegate's story no time was lost in getting everything right in Hariem. The outfill first went to Hawkins's saloon in 116th street, near Eighth avenue. Then the witness drove with McNally to the West 125th street station, where McNally went inside and the vitness saw him talking with Capt. Meakinn. "After Jimmie Sinhaed talking with the Captain." continued Applegate. "he came out and told me that he had squared things with the Captain, and ordered ms to go back and tell the boys to start things up. A half an hour later I saw Meakin and his Ward Man Charlton, Hawkins, and McNally talking together in a drug store opposite Hawkins's ealoon. Later McNally told me that be had arranged to do the goys in SLOANE, FORMERLY A GREEN GOODS MAN,

old me that he had arranged to do the guys in

Lackies especially appreciate the counterts of the private compartment sleeping cars, which have long leven in environments on the New York Central's great Limited trains -450.

Hawkins's saloon, Hawkins to get \$5 for each guy done. McNally then told me to go to the telegraph office in 116th street and see the telegraph operator.

" SAW " THE TELEGRAPH OPERATOR. Q. -What for ? A. To see if I could get her right. McNally authorized me to offer her \$50 a month.

Q. What for? A. She was to hold telegrams fictitiously addressed until some of us called for them. I made the arrangement.

Again witness Applegate was put aside for the introduction of another witness. Mr. Goff by this time was fired with the excitement of the chase. There was 10 ctuned to interrupt him, he was supplied with mountains of material, and he corred the witnesses. Things were running his way rapidly, and he was a happy and excited Mr. Goff.

The new witness was Edward Shrader, manager of the Western Union telegraph office at the Bowery and Grand street. He said that green goods telegrams came addressed to fictious names and were delivered either at ex-Aiderman Farley's saloon or at 137 Bowery, Mr. Goff produced a yellow sheet of paper from his

THE GREEN GOODS PRINTER.

stack. The witness identified it as a bill he had made out for telephone service. The green goesis men telephoned from the office and charged the service to McNally. Senator O'Connor-But did the company know that these despatches related to green goods

business? A. I suppose so.
Q. And they knew it was against the law?
A. I don't know anything about that.
THREE GUYS DONE THE FIRST DAY IN HARLEM. THREE OUYS BONE THE FIRST DAY IN HABLEM. The witness was excused, and Applegate took the stand again. He told more of that first active day in Harlem. When the sudden move was made up town, several "come-ons" had been planted in salcons down town. Steerers were hastily sent down town with orders to replant these plantations in the neighborhood of Hawkins's salcon, and on that first day three guys were done in Hawkins's place. After that for four months has green goods men were hanging out around Hawkins's place. After that for four months has green goods men were hanging out around Hawkins's place. After that for four months has green goods men were hanging out around Hawkins's have humber that they became a ruisance to the neighborhood, and complaints were sent in to Capt. Meakim.

Q.—How do you have? Charlton, Meakim's ward man, told McNeily.

ward man, told McKelly.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAR TO COMMISSIONER MACLEAN,

Again Appiegate steeped aside, and Mr. Goff put on the stand Freebrick Forster, a lawyer, who owns property in 110th street, near Eighth avenue. His agent had told him that the neighborhood was so infested with disorderly green goods men that apartments there could not be rented. The witness wrote to Police Commissioner MacLean, and had recently attempted to get from the Commissioner the original letter. The Commissioner said that the letter was packed up with his papers, and he could not find it. The witness identified his copy of the letter, and Mr. Goff read it. It was dated June 28, 1892, and complained of the nuisance created by the disorderly characters about Hawkins's salom. The letter continued:

"The Police Captain of this precinct is either unfit because he does not detect these men or is unfit because knowing their character, he does not suppress them. We have been informed by the police officer on post that it would do us no good to complain to the Captain."

Mr. Forster said that the nuisance was immediately abated.

Again Applegate took the stand. Ward Man Charlton, who was in uniform, was told to stand A SUCCESSFUL APPEAU TO COMMISSIONER MAC-

Mr. Forster said that the nuisance was immediately abated.

Again Applegate took the stand. Ward Man Charlton, who was in uniform, was told to stand up, and the witness identified him as the man he saw in the drug store with the Captain, McNally, and Hawkins on the day of the march to Harlem, and as the man who had those off the gang to get away after the complaft-was made to Commissioner MacLean. The his liquarters were next made in Day's saloon, which, it think, Charlton suggested as a nice of let place to do the guys in," said Applegate.

SWEARS HE PAID MONEY TO CENTRAL OFFICE

Q.—How were you employed in Harlem A.—
I was McNally's confidential messenger.
Q.—And as such did you ever pay money to
police officers? A. tafter a pause)—Yes, sis.
Q.—To Captains? A.—Yes, sir.
Mr. Goff drew himself up to his full height
and actually seemed to steady himself with one
trembling hand, which was placed on the table,
as he asked after a silence:
"Did you pay money to Central Office men?"
"I handed money to Central Office men in
Mr. McNally's house," replied the witness
slowly.

slowly.

Mr. Goff drew a long sigh, and an ocho of the sigh seemed to arise from the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst. It was the first time since the Lexow seemed to arise from the Rev. Dr. Para-t. It was the first time since the Lexow mittee has been organized that any witness



WILLIAM APPLEGATE.

william APPLEGATE.

payment of money to a representative of the Central Office. For some reason known to himself doubtless, but which was 'in no manner indicated, Mr. Goff at ones dropped that line of investigation, and asked:

Q.—At that 'time you were living with McNaily' A.—Yes.

Q.—And that was the time your sister went to live with him? A.—Yes, sir.

Q. And that was the time your sister went to live with him? A.—Yes, sir.

BOXES USED IN BINGING A GUY.

Then two big packages were brought in and relieved of their paper wrappings. They disclosed a number of japanned tin boxes, such as papers are sometimes kept in for carriage between ofhees and banks, and also another box of about the same size, well worn, but evidently expensively made of morocco leather. The tin boxes, the witness explained, were what the ringing was done with. A guy saw what he supposed to be thousands of dollars put into one of these tin boxes and what, in fact, was a number of packages of green paper faced with good money. The box was placed on a shelf, the "old man" said "feet that boxes," a desk cover was raised only for a second, but it concealed the box and a confederate substituted another exactly like it filled with a piece of brick and paper. The boxes were opened by the witness, Some of them contained next packages of green paper, cut to the exact size of flovernment currency. Another was stuffed with a brick and some old newspapers. The leather box was opened and disclosed a false bottom. What this was for was not explained. The witness said that the leather box was what the bank roll was exposed in.

Dr. Parkhurst whispersel to Mr. Jerome, who gave him a package of the green goods, which the Boctor examined with curious interest as Mr. Goff asked the last question of the day.

Q.—All these gools come from the effects of Jimmy McNally? A.—Yes, sir.

The investigation proceeds to-day.

Alleged Pool Room Men Indicted.

The Grand Jury found an indictment for gamoling yesterday against The Allen, William bling yesterday against The Allen, William Roberts, Augustus Bendix, James Lee, and Henry Livingston. Allen, Lee, and Livingston were arrested on Friday exeming in Allen's alleged real estate office at 146 Bleecker street, and Bendix and Roberts in a saloon at 12 Contre street. The indictment was filed just after the five men were discharged upon the charge of gambling by Police Justice Grady at the Tombs Police Court.

They surrendered themselves at the District Attorney's office, and were taken before Recorder Smyth, who fixed bail for each in \$1,000, Ball was given by Peter DeLacy and two others.

Icemsa Harnkardt's Dismond Stud Deputy Sheriff Heilly yesterday sold all the right, title, and interest of George Barnhardt in a pawn ticket for a diamond stud. He realized \$10. The stud is said to be valued at \$60, and was pawned for \$10. Mr. Barnnardt is an ico dealer at \$14 West Fourteenth street, and the sale was under a judgment in favor of Tilley & Littlefield for \$104.

Burglar Barber Bailed.

Josse Barber, the Newark burglar, who was arrested Saturday night at the point of a mon-key wrench, which he supposed was a pictol, was bailed yesterday by his father, Graham Oakley, the restaurant keeper, who planned the robbery for which Harber was arrested, was committed on a charge of consurance. RIOTS ON THE EAST SIDE.

SEVERAL ATTACKS BY STRIKING Contractor Cohen Befended from a Mob by

a Young Woman-More Contractors Fur-nial Bonds-Several Thousand Addition-al Garment Workers Join the Strikers. The east side strikers were riotous here and there yesterday. At present they have the best of the fight, and this fact seems to have emboldened them to attack individual contractors. Ike Cohen, a contractor, who lives at 132 frooms street and has a shop at 16819 Delancey street, came near being roughly handled by mob of striking coatmakers. He was walking through Brooms street about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and stopped to speak to one of his hands. He was recognized by a crowd of strikers, and one of them shouted

"There goes a man who makes his men make "Down with him! Kill him!" shouted the

A rush was made for Cohen by the crowd, who numbered about five hundred. He fled into Suffolk street with the mob howling at his heels and pelting him with garbage and paper pellets. He took refuge in Tischler & Berman's looking glass store at 63 Suffolk street. He dived behind a mirror and then got behind the counter. A tail, good-looking young woman managed to keep the mob at bay until some police-men arrived from the Union Market station. In the taean time the crowd threatened to wreck the place if Cohen was not delivered up. Two policemen escorted Cohen home. Part of the crowd followed, throwing dirt and paper at Cohen and cursing him. Cohen denies that he overworks his men.

A small riot took place in the morning at the shop of Moses Schapiro, a contractor at 9 Pelham street. Eight strikers belonging to the Knights of Labor went to the shop to talk to his men, who are not union hands. Schapiro bolted and barricaded the door against them. They got a beam of wood and, using it as a battering ram, broke open the door. Just then Policemen Heaphy, M. Carthy and Sheehan of the Madison street cation arrived, and Hyman Danzig of 173 Attrees street, who carried the beam, it is said at tharles Levi of 112 Broome street, were arrosted and were held at the Essex Market Police Court for trial on a charge of inciting a disturb-

Another disturbance took place at the shop of Louis Simon, a non-union contractor who works with his son at 58 Monroe street. A committee of strikers ordered him to stop work. He reof user and barricaded his door, upon which a rush was made for it. Simon put his head out of the wholeow and shouted "Police." After a while Policeman Curry of the Madison street statum arrived, but by that time Simon had consented to close his shop and the disturbance

consected to close his shop and the disturbance was over.

The Executive Board of the Contractors' Association met at 200 East Broadway yesterday morning and invited the Executive Board of the strikers to a conference. The strikers replied that as the contractors individually were giving bonds they would not treat with the association. The Contractors' Association decided that it would not recede from its position of Sunday. The committee decided to call a mass meeting of the contractors in Everett Hall, in Fourth street, either this afternoon or to-morrow afternoon.

of the contractors in Everett Hall, in Fourth street, either this afternoon or to-morrow afternoon.

This forenoon a mass meeting of the Brotherhood men will be held in New Irving Hall, in Broome street. The contractors may then make another attempt at settlement. It was claimed yesterday that fifty more contractors had signed the agreement and given bonds, and that 2,000 strikers would go back to work to-day.

The overcoat and sack-coat makers were reported to be on strike yesterday for better wages and conditions. In Brooklyn 4,000 hands went out, and 1,000 struck in twenty-two shops in New York. The contractors have an association which met at 86 Attorney street. Several contractors conceded the demands. It is alleged that when some contractors were approached in regard to a settlement their reply was:

"We are not ready for settlement yet. Let them starve a little longer first."

The children's jacket makers went on strike yesterday against the task-work system. Of those 2,600 are in New York, and 800 in Brooklyn and Brownsville.

yesterday against the task-work system. Of these 2,600 are in New York, and 800 in Brooklyn and Brownsville.

The Knights of Labor strikers have called a mass meeting for to-night at Union square. It will be preceded by a parade, Among the speakers announced is General Master Workman Sovereign.

According to a report given out yesterday at 82 Orchard street, the headquarters of the Cloakmakers' Union, Joseph Barondess has been redicated manager of the union, and if he does not change his mind he will take charge to-day. Arrangements are making for a general meeting of the union in Cooper Union on Saturday evening to consider the question of a general strike. If one is ordered it will be for the weekly wage system, instead of piece work, and the abolition of outside work, and will bring out 12,000 workers in New York, Brooklyn, and Brownsville. It is claimed that under the piece-work system the operators are often cajoled out of any advance in wages given by manufacturers.

The strikes of Julius Stein & Co.'s cloakmakers, numbering 2,000, and of Indig, Berg & Co.'s employees were settled yesterday.

Newark Clonkmakers Quit Work

Five hundred Newark cloakmakers, belong ing to the Order of the United Garment Makers of America, quit work sesterday morning, and twenty-two shaps were compelled to shur down temporarily. The men assert that they are com-pelled to work eighteen hours a day, and the strike is to secure a reduction to ten hours.

The Cotton Workers' Strike.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 10.—The fourth week of the weavers' vacation opens with indications that it will continue. Secretary Whitehead says the weavers will not return to work under says the weavers will not return to work under reduced wages while cloth is selling at a quarter of a cent in advance of the price at which the manufacturers said they could make both ends meet. Secretary (l'Donnell of the Spiuners' Union expresses the same views, and both men voice the feelings of the mill operatives,

Bridge Trustees Not Yet Ready for Two

At the meeting of the bridge trustees, yesterday, the action of President Howell in fining Peliceman John Bishop one day's pay for using disrespectful language to Trustee Skinner was

disrespectful language to Trustee Skinner was approved. At the suggestion of Superintendent Martin the policemen are to have the privilege of purchasing the uniforms in stock at their appraised value.

Mr. Skinner moved that his resolution reducing the price of tickets to two cents be taken from the table. No one seconded the motion, and the resolution was not acted upon. The majority of the trustees are opposed to any change from the two-for-five plan. The railroad receipts for August were \$\$1,084.03, which is \$2,74.05 less than the corresponding month last year.

Aggressive Tramps on Long Island. HICKSTILL, Sept. 10. The Roadside Hotel on the Jericho turnpike was captured by five on the Jericho turnpike was captured by five tramps this afternoon. The owner, Jacob Etzek and a number of men were compelled to leave the place. Mr. Etzel came to Hicksville and got two officers of the law and a number of citizens to ald him. They captured four of the tramps and lodged them in jail here. A number of shots were exchanged, but no one was hurt. More than 100 trample are camped out in an old barn on the trampike, near Syoasset, and the farmers are being robbed nightly.

Smart as a Pedestrian at 86.

Sanatoga, Sept. 10. - Eli Beard of Lakewood, N. J., is an annual Saratoga summer guest. He as so years out, but is a great pedestrian. To-day, accompanied by Mr. Gillespie of Brooklyn, Mr. Beard walked to Saratoga Lake and back, a distance of eight miles, and looked and seemed to feel as fresh on his return as he did when he started. Mr. Beard made a fortune in New York as an inspector of coffse and tens. He has never used tobacco or alcoholic stimulants in any form. is 86 years old, but is a great pedestrian. To

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MORE THAN MEETS EXPECTATIONS. SEEING IS BELIEVING. Our furniture is an insterior as the most fastidious buyer can desire. We have it in styles to sait all tastes. It will suit yours, whether you like something quaint and odd, light and grace-ful, or heavy and elegant. ful, or beavy and elegant. You'll believe it when you see it.

BELLEF IN ACTION. When you've seen the quality and finish of the furniture, and its grace of design, took at our prices. They are very low. We are manufacturers. You'll save much by buying of us. CONSIDER; DECIDE; ACT.

BUY OF THE MAKER. CEO. C. FLINT CO., 43, 45, & 47 WEST 23D ST.,

NESS BROADWAY.

WANTS TO SEE HIS CHILD. Mr. Sherman's Divorced Wife Says It Is All Over New Hetween Them.

Walter R. Sherman, who is said to be a relative of Roger M. Sherman, the well-known law-yer, and a nephew of William M. Evarta, yesterday procured from Justice Cullen in the Su-preme Court in Brooklyn a writ of habees corpus, directing Isabella M. Sherman to produce their six-year-old daughter Edith in court. Mrs. Sherman was formerly the wife of James Annette. She obtained a divorce from the latter and married Mr. Sherman on Dec. 10, 1887.

and married Mr. Sherman on Dec. 10, 1887.

Within a few years the relations of the couple became strained, and finally there was a separation. Mrs. Sherman took up her residence at Sioux Falls, S. D., and procured a divorce on the ground of cruelty and abandonment.

While the divorce proceedings were pending Mr. Sherman was notified through his wife's lawyer that in case he should not object to the granting of the decree he would be permitted to see his child at any time he desired to do so. He refused to make such an agreemont, but allowed his wife to get judgment by default. He now alleges that all the charges made against him by his wife were false and unfounded, and that since her return to West Brighton, Staten Island, she has refused to allow him to see the child. While Mrs. Sherman was at Sloux Falls in May her nusband sent a birthday present to his daughter, and also made a demand that she be placed so that he could see her from time to time. He got this response from his wife:

Stoux Falls, S. D., May 12, 1894.

time. He got this response from his wife:

W. R. S.: In reply to yours of the 10th instant, No, emphatically No. You had you opportunity to dome to an amicable arrangement about the child. Your demands, considering what you have done for her, were so preposterous as to be ungrantable. The Court has given her to me. You have gone out of her life, I about return to New York I am willing to take my case, my testimony, and my decision before any hidge, and I have no fears of the result. With my consent you shall never see or speak to Tottle again. The sum force of character which led me to Dakota and sustained me during the last dreary six months will stand me in good need if you attempt to intrude your self upon me again.

This further correspondence between the cou-

stand me in groot near the self upon me again.

This further correspondence between the couple was submitted to the court:

MRS. R. M. SHERMARY. WIll you let me see Tottle? I want very much to see her, and you are not indeed so cruel, and were not in the past. R. M. has nothing to do with my request, and you are punishing me slone by withholding her from me. Sincerely, M. R. SHERMAN.

Mrs. Sherman returned the letter with this en dorsement:

Over. It is useless for you to write to me. You had your opportunity of arranging about the child, and you did not choose to take it. I think you do not realist, the fact that everything is over between us. It will save you much trouble if you look the inevitable in the face.

B. M. S.

The girl is to be produced in court to-morrow

MARRIAGES THAT WERE FAILURES. Edward F. Phelps to Have a Chance to Defend His Wife's Suit for Divorce

Judge McAdam of the Superior Court yesterday gave Edward F. Phelps permission to come in and defend the suit for absolute divorce which was tried last week on his default. His wife named as co-respondent Frankie Russell. Miss Russell, after seeing an account of the trial of the case in the newspapers, asked Judge McAdam to have the case opened so she could defend her reputation. Her motion was denied. Phelps made his application from the Island.

Phelps made his application from the Island, where he was committed recently for failing to give security to pay \$10 a week for the support of his wife and three children.

Peter Masarowskia, a shoe dealer, has begun a suit in the Superior Court for an annulment of his marriage to Soudene De Beila of 250 Elizabeth street. They were married at the City Hall on April 24 last, when the bride was under age. The marriage was without the consent of her parents. The husband says they walked up Broadway from the City Hall to Canal street, where his wife left him, saying she would go home and get her ciothes, and rejoin him in a few moments. She did not return. He says he gave her a diamont ring and gold watch and chain.

Ernest Spencer spoke in such low tones before

watch and chain.

Ernest Spencer spoke in such low tones before Judge McAdam while testifying in his suit for an absolute divorce from his wife Rose yesterday that the Judge had to admonish him several times to speak louder. Finally the Judge said that he would have to dismiss the case if the man could not speak louder to get rid of his wife. Spencer then let himself out in such deafening tones that the Judge had to ask him to drop a few octaves. It was shown that the wife had lived with Joseph Fabian, and Spencer got a decree.

wife had fived with total guardian of his brother, Halsey C. Chatterton, 20 years old, of 200 West 130th street, by Judge McAdam in a suit which Halsey C. Chatterton wants to bring against his wife Jane for an ab-

SHE DOTED UPON MADDEN.

But He Spent the Money of His Elderty Mrs. Martin J. Madden, 75 years old, made application a few days ago to the Overseer of the Poor in Hoboken to have her husband arrested for failing to support her. A warrant was issued by Recorder McDonough, and Madder was arraigned in the Recorder's Court yesterday. The Magistrate was amazed when he looked at the couple. He thought that some mistake must have been made. Madden is not more than 23

Madden, who had been employed as a brake-man on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railread, quit work and devoted his entire at-tention to getting possession of his ancien-bride's money. He succeeded, and then deserted her. her. "Why don't you support your wife?" asked

the Recorder. "She isn't my wife," answered the prisoner. "She isn't my wife," answered the prisoner. "She isna a husband living in Brooklyn, and he is anxious to support her. Why doesn't she go to him?" to him?"

The old woman looked distressed at the indifference displayed by the young man. She
said she didn't care for the maney if he would
only love her and take care of her. Madden was
committed in default of \$500 ball.

HASBROUCK'S HEIGHTS'S ELECTION The Local Paper's Attack on the People's Candidates May Elect Them.

Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., is in the threes of an election. To-day a bitter fight will take place at the poils for the various offices within the gift of the new borough. There are two tickets in the field, both styling themselves "citizens" ticket. One ticket is headed by a "citizens" ticket. One ticket is headed by a large land owner, and is styled by the other side the Lemmerman-Morse Land Company ticket, while the other is called by the Lemmerman faction the "So-called People's" ticket.

Late yesterday afternoon, through the medium of the local paper, the alleged mouthpiece of the land companies, four columns of matter were published reflecting on every candidate on the other ticket.

Just what the result will be is uncertain, as both sides admit it will be close. It is thought the abusive attack in the local paper may turn the tide in favor of the people's candidates.

WHAT CAUSED THESE DEATHS?

Philip Gillis Has Lost Four Children Through a Mysterious filness, Joseph Gillie, the six-year-old son of Carpenter Philip H. Gillis of 233 Thirty-sixth street. Brooklyn, died on Sunday after a brief iliners.

Two physicians were called in to see the boy on

Saturday, but neither of them could determine the cause of the boy's death and refused to give a certificate, so that the case was referred to Coroner Kene. He ordered an autopay.

The boy was troubled with nausea on Friday and complained of a tightness in his throat. On Saturday the trouble continued, and two doctors were railed in succession, but could do nothing to relieve the boy or explain the cause of his iliness. The parents are much exercised over the matter, as within the past five years they have lost three otherchildren in an equally sudden and reysterious manner. Saturday, but neither of them could determine

A Guardian for Baron de Stuers's Children. Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Herbert A. Shipman guardiar, ad litem of Marguerite Eugenie I-abelle Victorine de Stuers, John Hubert Eugene François de Stuers, and Hubert Victor Arthur Auguste do Stuers, the children of Margaret Laura Zhorowski, who is the daughter of Alhin Carry, a deceased juice of William Astor, in an action
brought by Philip Kissam, John Jacob Astor,
William Cruikslank, and George Lord Pay,
executors of the will of William Astor. The
children are residents of Holland, but are itving
temporarily in Paris. The suit is brought to
have the accounts of the executors settled, and
also to have all questions arising under the will
adjudicated.

Mrs. Zhorowski was formerly the wife of Baron Be Siners of Holland. She got a divorce in
South Bagota, and then married Eliot Zhorowski. Stuers, the children of Margaret Laura Zhorow-

Yesterday was inspection day in the Police Department. Every member of the force had his winter uniform examined by the inspector of his district. Inspector Coulin inspected the uniforms of the men in his district at the East 126th afreet station. Inspector Williams was at the Eldridge street station and inspector Relevant the Mercer street station.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and onjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the

remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative: effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from

every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BROOM MAKING IN STATE PRISONS The Governor Orders It Discontinued Altogether at Auburn.

ALBANY, Sept. 10. - Gov. Flower returned from Watertown this afternoon and issued two orders. The first is addressed to Warden Stout of Auburn prison, in which the Governor orders, under the provisions of chapter 737 of the Laws employment of prisoners in the State prison at Auburn in the manufacturer of brooms and brushes made of broom corn shall be wholly discontinued, and directs the Warden to take such

measures as will carry the order into effect.

The second order is addressed to Daniel H. Baumgras, Superintendent of the Onondaga county penitentiary, in which it is ordered that the number of prisoners engaged in the manufacture of such goods in the Onondaga county penitentiary be hereby reduced to the five per-centum allowed by law, namely, to thirty-seven, and the Superintendent is directed to take the necessary steps to carry the order into effect immediately.

In explanation of the fact that one of these

orders calls for the entire abolition of the manuorders calls for the entire abolition of the manufacture of brooms and brushes from broom corn, while the other merely requires a reduction in the number of men employed to the limit permitted by law, the Governor said:

"I ordered the entire abolition of the industry at Auburn prison because it is a State prison and directly under the management of State officers, and because the industry could be totally abolished there without harm to prison interests. In the case of the Onondanga county penitentiary, however, I was confronted by the fact that the Superintendent of the penitentiary had entered into a contract upon the basis of the number of employees reported to be engaged in this industry by the census of 1800, and the question was raised by the officers of the penitentiary whether the enforcement of chapter 737 of the Lawsof 1834 would not work in effect a breach of contract, making the State liable for all damages incurred. I have consulted legal opinion on the question, and am advised that the position of the officers of the penitentiary is not well taken, but instead of ordering the abolition of the industry entirely I have merely required that the number of prisoners employed in the industry should be reduced to the five per cent, limit, namely, thirty-seven." facture of brooms and brushes from broom

NEWPORT, Sept. 10 .- An endeavor to clean out an old well on Callender avenue, a thickly settled portion of the city, this morning cost two lives and placed in jeopardy several others. Charles Johnson, a Swede, married and father have been made. Madden is not more than 23 years old. The marriage was the outcome of an elopement. Theold woman, who was living with her husband in Brooklyn, became infatuated with Madden. Learning that she had several thousand dollars Madden consented to clope with her. They stopped in New York and were married. Then they took up their residence in Hoboken.

Charles Johnson, a Swede, married and father of two young children, was engaged to do the work. He descended immediately after removing the cover, which had been on for months, if not for yours. He had gone down but a short distance when, without even a cry, he fell into the two feet of water and mud at the bottom. the two fect of water and mud at the bottom. George Underwood, son of the owner of the premises, seeing Johnson's pilght, descended to render assistance, and he, too, met a like fate in the deadly air. The latter leaves a widow and three small children. Two or three others started down a ladder to bring out the unconscious men, but they too, were badly affected. Two returned and one fell in, but was rescued before he became exhausted. The others were than taken out, and, though still showing signs of life, were too far gone to be revived when medical assistance arrived.

Oklahoma City Warrants Vold. GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 10 .- In a case in the Suprome Court wherein the original provisional government of the city bought school furniture and issued warrants therefor the Court decides that the warrants are void, as no city can con tract indebtedness legally until an assessment has been made for the collection of taxes. This same decision invalidates all the warrants issued by the cities and counties in the Cherokee Strip during the first four months of their existence, and also many warrants issued by all the other counties and cities in the Territory, aggregating a dead loss of half a million or more dollars to the holders of the warrants.



needed flesh, no mat-ter how you've lost it, take Dr. Pierce's Colden Medical D wonders. By restoring the normal ac-tion of the deranged organs and functions, it builds the flesh up

standard - promptly, pleasantly and nat-urally. The weak, emaciated, thin, pale emaciated, thin, pale and puny are made strong, plump, round and rosy. Nothing so effective as a strength restorer and flesh maker is known to medical science; this puts on kealthy flesh not the fat of cod liver oil and its filthy compounds. It rouses every organ of the body to activity, purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood so that the body feels refreshed and strengthened. If you are too thin, too weak, too nervous, it may be that the food assimilation is at fault. A certain amount of bile is necessary for the reception of the fat foods in the blood. Too often the liver holds back this element which would help digestion. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery stimulates, tones up and invigorates the liver, nourishes the blood, and the muscles, stomach and nerves get the rich blood they require.

Spent Hundreds of Dollars with no Benefit.

Spect Hundreds of Dollars with no Benefit.

M. J. COLEMAN of 33 Sargest N., Rardusy,
Mair., writes: After
suffering from dyspepsia
and constipation with untold agony for at least 18
mouths, I am more than
pleased to say that after
toing Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery and
Pleasant Pellets' for one
mouth. I was entirely
cured, and from that day
to this I do not know,
thank God, what even a

medicine, and derived no mechanist from a medicines, as for as my stomach was concert than from all the other medicine I used. If any person who reads thus in suffering the medicine of the m